

RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR INCIDENT ANNEX

LEAD COORDINATING AGENCY: Wisconsin Emergency Management

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Department of Health Services
- Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Military Affairs
- Department of Justice

FEDERAL ESF COORDINATING AGENCIES:

- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- American Red Cross

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex provides an organized and integrated capability for a timely, coordinated response by the State of Wisconsin to incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials that are not covered in the State of Wisconsin's ESF 10. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for the overall federal coordination of all actual and potential terrorist incidents, major disasters, and other emergencies involving nuclear materials. The Department of Energy (DOE) and Department of Defense (DOD) are responsible for coordinating the federal response to nuclear incidents involving transportation of materials they own in accordance with their respective plans. This annex describes how WEM coordinates the overall response to a nuclear/radiological incidents at nuclear power plants, transportation accidents, and terrorist incidents at nuclear power plants or involving radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) or improvised nuclear devices (INDs).

This plan's objectives are to ensure that the state's response to a radiological incident will, (a) mitigate or reduce, to the extent practical, any radiological risk or consequence as early as possible, (b) prevent or reduce adverse health effects, both short term and long term to the general public, (c) guide and monitor the actions of emergency responders to minimize radiation exposure, and (d) operate in concert with any simultaneous local, state or federal response that may be in progress.

B. Scope

This annex applies to nuclear/radiological incidents, including sabotage and terrorist incidents, involving the release or potential release of radioactive material that poses an actual or perceived hazard to public health, safety, national security, and/or the environment. This includes terrorist use of radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) or improvised nuclear devices (INDs) as well as reactor plant accidents, lost radioactive material sources, and transportation accidents involving nuclear/radioactive material. The level of the State's response to a specific incident is based on numerous factors, including the ability of local and tribal officials to respond; the type and/or amount of radioactive material involved; the extent of the impact or potential impact on the public and environment; and the size of the affected area.

This annex:

- Describes the response and operational concepts for the state's response to any nuclear/radiological incident, including a terrorist incident that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the state of Wisconsin.
- Acknowledges the unique nature of a variety of nuclear/radiological incidents and the responsibilities of State, local, and tribal governments to respond to them;
- Specifies the roles and responsibilities of State, local and tribal agencies for preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from nuclear/radiological incidents;
- Includes guidelines for notifying the public and state officials of the state's response efforts and activities, coordination of public information, congressional relations,
- Provides protocols for requesting state and Federal Government resources and expertise to respond to radiological incidents. These resources and expertise include, but are not limited to:
 - The Radiation Protection Section from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WI-DHS), which provides the technical expertise to WEM on radiological matters
 - The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC), (currently NARAC) which is responsible for production, coordination, and dissemination of consequence predictions for an airborne hazardous material release;
 - The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), established at or near the scene of an incident to coordinate radiological assessment and monitoring; and
 - The Federal Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (known as "the Advisory Team"), which provides expert recommendations on protective action guidance.

C. Policies

- WEM coordinates the overall state response to radiological incidents with WI-DHS and FEMA, and terrorist events with WI-DHS, WI-DOJ and Federal DHS.
- WEM coordinates their efforts with Federal DHS, as the overall incident manager for Terrorism Incidents at a nuclear power plant.
- Support agencies are responsible for supporting the state's response to nuclear/radiological incidents as requested by WEM and outlined in their respective ESFs.
- The State of Wisconsin uses the Multi-agency Coordination System to coordinate its response. It will have at least one representative as part of the Unified Command System (if one is established) to coordinate the overall response to the event, or any other structure consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) that is capable of providing the required support to work with the Federal Government and the affected local or tribal governments.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats, and for coordinating activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive materials.
- When the concept of operations in this annex is implemented, state agency plans that address nuclear/radiological incident management are incorporated as supporting plans and/or operational supplements.
- State agencies are authorized to respond directly to certain incidents affecting public health and safety which are consistent with their legal obligations and authorities, and consistent with their roles in the respective ESFs.
- The owner/operator of a nuclear/radiological facility is primarily responsible for providing notification and appropriate protective action recommendations to State, local, and/or tribal government officials, and minimizing the radiological hazard and consequences of an incident to the public. The owner/operator has primary responsibilities for actions within the facility boundary and may also have responsibilities for response and recovery activities outside the facility boundary under applicable legal obligations (e.g., contractual; letter of agreement; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)).
- State, local, and tribal governments are responsible for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in areas outside the facility boundary or incident location. This does not relieve the nuclear/radiological facility or material owners/operators from any applicable legal obligations.
- State, local, and tribal governments and owners/operators of nuclear/radiological facilities or activities may request assistance directly from the appropriate federal agency and/or State governments with which they have pre-existing arrangements or relationships (for example, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)).
- Response to nuclear/radiological incidents affecting land owned by the Federal Government is coordinated with the agency responsible for managing that land to ensure that incident management activities are consistent with Federal statutes governing use and occupancy. Tribal lands

are sovereign nations; therefore Federal, State, and local governments may have limited or no authority on these lands. Participating State and Federal agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and gather information concerning the emergency.

- The state, counties and tribal organizations provide their own logistical support consistent with interagency plans. State, local, and tribal governments are encouraged to coordinate their efforts with the Federal government, but maintain their own logistical support, consistent with applicable authorities and requirements.
- For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components, the agency with custody of the material (DOD, DOE, or National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)) may establish a National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA). NDAs and NSAs are established to safeguard classified information and/or restricted data, or equipment and material, and place non-federal lands under federal control for the duration of the incident. In the event radioactive contamination occurs, federal officials coordinate with state and local officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside of these designated areas.

D. Planning Assumptions

- Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population.
- Acts of terrorism may occur with or without warning and attacks may occur simultaneously at multiple locations. These attacks may not be immediately recognizable as terrorism by emergency responders.
- An act of radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the United States, will have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of the state, county, local, and/or tribal governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing federal response capabilities.
- A radiological incident may include chemical or biological contaminants, which may require concurrent implementation of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) or other state plans and procedures.
- An incident involving the potential release of radioactivity may require implementation of protective measures for the public and emergency workers.
- An expeditious state and federal response is required to mitigate the consequences of the nuclear/radiological incident. Significant radiological incidents will likely trigger implementation of the WERP and National Response Framework (NRF) Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.

II. Concept of Operations

A. General

This concept of operations is applicable to potential and actual radiological incidents requiring state coordination with local governments and federal agencies.

This annex identifies resources and responsibilities for agencies that will respond to incidents involving radioactive materials, including those at the Byron, Kewaunee, Point Beach or Prairie Island nuclear plants. The Zion and Genoa plants are no longer operational, but still enough radiological material on site to necessitate planning and some protective actions.

B. Definitions

1. The State of Wisconsin uses the **Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs)** defined below. These ECLs are determined by **Emergency Action Levels (EALs)**, based on NEI 99-01 Revision 4, Methodology for Development of Emergency Action Levels, January 2003.
 - **Unusual Event** - Events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of the safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
 - **Alert** - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk of site safety personnel or damage to site equipment because of a HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.
 - **Site Area Emergency** - Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.
 - **General Emergency** - Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that result in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.
2. **Emergency workers** - people who enter a restricted zone to provide emergency services during and after the general population has been evacuated {e.g., law enforcement personnel, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, plant shutdown crews (other than those at the nuclear plant), security staff, radiological monitoring teams, utility repair crews, roadway repair crews, other functional personnel as determined.} Farmers who need to re-enter the evacuated area to tend to their livestock are also classified as emergency workers.

3. Immobile populations - people who find it necessary to remain in an otherwise evacuated area because it would not be feasible to remove them (e.g., hospital patients, nursing home residents, jail occupants, service personnel necessary to operate these institutions.)
4. Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) - includes all of the area within a 10-mile radius of each nuclear power plant where detailed protective response actions are targeted.
5. Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ) - includes all of the area within a 50-mile radius of each of the nuclear power plants. During the early stages of an emergency, ingestion response activities within the 10-mile EPZ will be included with other emergency response functions.
6. Hostile Action – An act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force.

C. Non-nuclear Power Plant Incidents

Non-nuclear power plant incidents that involve radiological materials will, as required by state statute, primarily be handled by local responders acting with direction from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Radiation Protection Section (WI-DHS-RPS) staff. WI-DHS-RPS will ensure that the Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) Duty Officer (DO) is notified of any transportation incidents involving radiological materials. If the WEM DO receives the first notification from the local responders, he/she will immediately notify WI-DHS-RPS using the standard operating procedure (SOP) found in the DO Manual, Section 4-20. If the incident response escalates to a level that additional state resources are required, the WEM DO will be advised by WI-DHS-RPS and/or WEM management to activate the EOC and make appropriate notifications. The DO will work with the WEM Administrator to meet requests via procedures outlined in this appendix and elsewhere in the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

D. Nuclear Power Plant Incidents

Wisconsin has planning and response requirements for six (6) nuclear power plants:

- Kewaunee Power Station located in Carlton, WI
- Point Beach Nuclear Plant located in Two Creeks, WI
- Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant located in Welch, MN
- Byron Nuclear Power Station located in Byron, IL (Ingestion only)
- La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor located in Genoa, WI (non-operational)
- Zion Nuclear Power Station located in Zion IL (non-operational, spent fuel only)

WEM is the lead state agency for off-site planning and response for the two nuclear power plants located within its boundaries. Both the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), and the 50 mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ) for Kewaunee and Point Beach are entirely within the State of Wisconsin.

WEM shares responsibility for planning and response with the States of Minnesota and Illinois for their respective nuclear power plants. The Prairie Island EPZ and IPZ extend into Wisconsin. A small portion of the Byron IPZ extends into Lafayette, Rock, Green and Walworth counties. During an emergency at either of these two plants, the response would be coordinated with the state emergency management agency in which the plant resides, as outlined in the appropriate memorandum of agreement.

This plan has been developed to direct Wisconsin's response, to identify the means by which it will protect the population, and to outline working arrangements between the state, counties, and federal governments as well as the utility and private emergency response organizations.

During the recovery phase, all responding agencies will support continuing operations with equipment and staff.

1. Exercise and Drill Policy

The State of Wisconsin negotiates a comprehensive exercise schedule (e.g., dates, participation level) for each six-year cycle with FEMA, Region V. The state fully participates in an exercise with at least one of its nuclear power plants each year and conducts a full-participation ingestion exercise in each six-year cycle. Counties fully participate in each exercise. The state, counties and utilities select the criteria that will be evaluated and create exercise scenarios that meet FEMA's published demonstration requirements. Monthly drills test communications between the nuclear facility and state and county EOCs. Other drills and training events are submitted to FEMA Region V via the Annual Letter of Certification.

2. Potassium Iodide (KI) Policy

This policy covers the acquisition, distribution and use of KI in the plume EPZ (10 radial miles surrounding each plant) for the Kewaunee, Point Beach and Prairie Island nuclear power plants. KI is a stable form of iodine that can be used to saturate the thyroid gland and block the uptake of radioactive iodine. KI is used when an exposure to radioactive iodine is thought likely to occur or radioactive iodine has been positively identified in the environment. The State Radiological Coordinator (SRC) has the legal authority to authorize and direct the timely and appropriate dispensing and use of KI.

a. General Public

The primary means of protecting the general population in the event of a nuclear power plant emergency is evacuation. Current policy does not provide for the statewide stockpiling and distribution of KI to the general population, but it does support the limited pre-distribution of KI to the general population within any local jurisdiction within the EPZ which specifically requests that KI be available its general population.

b. Emergency Workers and Immobile Populations

KI will be made available to emergency workers and immobile populations within the EPZ in the event of a release of radioactive

iodine upon recommendation from the SRC. The SRC will authorize and direct the timely and appropriate dispensing of KI.

- c. The WI-DHS-RPS State Radiological Coordinator (SRC) will recommend that county health officials authorize the dispensing of KI to emergency workers and immobile populations. The primary protection of the general public is anticipated to be by early evacuation or sheltering in place, however, KI may be distributed to immobile populations and other persons with special needs where evacuation is not practical or cannot be done in a timely manner. WI-DHS-RPS utilizes all appropriate federal guidance regarding appropriate dosage and exposure limits. It is recognized that possible side effects may occur from the consumption of KI. When recommended, the consumption of KI shall be voluntary and not mandatory on the part of the individual. The state, its legal subdivisions and the administering physicians or other health professionals shall not be held liable in the event of any adverse physical reaction from the consumption of KI. All individuals receiving KI shall be requested to sign a release-of-all-claims form. County health officials are responsible for maintaining accurate records of KI doses administered to emergency workers. Resident physicians or other health professionals are responsible for maintaining dose records for the immobile population and service workers in institutions within the EPZ affected by a radioiodine release.
- d. The state has issued an initial three-day supply of KI to the risk counties for emergency workers. These supplies are stockpiled in facilities designated in each risk county's plan. The counties develop plans for distribution from the county stockpile. Initial re-supply in the event of an extended emergency shall be provided from sources within the county or the state, if available. The state will assist by securing additional supplies from other risk counties and/or from pharmaceutical supply houses to ensure the provision of sufficient additional doses of KI to meet local needs.

E. Hostile Actions

Terrorist incidents are any violent acts dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Terrorist activities addressed in this annex are specific to deliberate attacks on a nuclear plant, or the detonation of a Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD).

Notifications of these events would occur through the communication systems already in place, as described in ESF 2. If the nuclear plant were incapacitated, notification could come from several other sources; local law enforcement or local emergency management, Department of Justice, or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. All appropriate ESF's would be activated in the State EOC, and the Homeland Security Council and Joint Terrorism Task Force would convene. WEM would deploy regional staff to the affected County EOC's and request that our Emergency Police Services Deputy, [REDACTED] be positioned at the Incident Command Post.

Response to a radiological terrorist event would differ from the response to other radiological events in the following ways:

- Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (DOJ-WSIC) would have a more prominent role, as they would serve as the state liaison with federal investigative and intelligence agencies. The WSIC analyzes suspicious incidents relating to homeland security issues and shares related information with state and local governments.
- The site of any terrorist attack becomes a crime scene as well as an incident site. Law enforcement agencies will need to preserve and collect evidence while emergency responders perform the same types of duties they would perform in other emergency situations.
- A Joint Information Center would be established, but with a local and federal law enforcement presence in addition to state and county Public Information staff. The FBI would review all media releases before they are issued.
- Protective actions for radiological events are usually formulated and recommended by the state to the counties, but for terrorist events, situational information from local law enforcement would be required before any protective actions could be implemented.

F. Transportation Accidents

3,000,000 shipments containing some type of radiological material are made each year in the United States. The number of these shipments that pass through Wisconsin is not known, since no notice is required for the majority of radiological shipments. Only those with especially highly hazardous materials, or with large amounts are required to be disclosed.

In the event of a transportation accident involving one of these shipments, local responders would be the first to respond. Local responders are trained to recognize placards and labels indicating hazardous or radiological materials. When these warnings are recognized, local responders will contact their Regional Response Team (Level A Hazmat) and/or the Wisconsin Emergency Management Duty Officer (WEM DO). The DO will contact the Department of Health Services - Radiation Protection Section, State Radiological Coordinator. The Radiation Protection Section will deploy a team to the accident site to survey the shipment to determine if the package was damaged in the accident. They will also survey the people, vehicles, and environment to determine if there has been any contamination.

The State EOC would not likely be activated for a transportation accident unless; an evacuation was necessary, a major transportation corridor was closed, a reception center needed to be opened, or the State Radiological Coordinator requested a larger state response.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

Response

A. Notification and Mobilization

1. Kewaunee Power Station and Point Beach Nuclear Plant: State and county emergency management agencies use standardized forms to expedite communicating information. Dial-Select is the primary means for notification and communication during an incident at either plant. It is a two-digit, dedicated system, to provide secure, dedicated communications between the affected plant, and county and state responders. The code for each location and call groups is in the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Telephone Directory. User priorities for Dial-Select are:
 - a. Siren activation
 - b. Event Notification/Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) Upgrade
 - c. Status Update
 - d. General Information/Coordination
2. Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant: City Watch is the notification system used by Prairie Island to notify Wisconsin, Minnesota and the affected counties of an incident at the facility. The system sends a facsimile of the standardized notification form to each notification point (i.e., WEM Central Office, Pierce County, and State Patrol) and then follows up with a telephone call to each notification point. City Watch is used for notification only and can be transferred to another location if the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) relocates. NAWAS is used by Prairie Island as a backup to the City Watch notification system.
3. Byron and Zion Nuclear Power Plants: The State of Illinois notifies WEM of any incidents via commercial telephone lines. Byron is an ingestion pathway risk only for Wisconsin; Zion was not operational and cannot have an event that exceeds a Site Area Emergency classification.
4. LaCrosse Boiling Water Reactor (Genoa): The plant notifies WEM of any incidents via commercial telephone lines. Genoa is not operational and is considered a storage facility only. The plant cannot have an event that exceeds a Site Area Emergency.
5. All nuclear power plants affecting Wisconsin also use commercial telephone lines, cellular and facsimile machines as back-up communications.

The WEM Duty Officer (DO) is notified of any incident at a nuclear power plant and subsequently contacts the State Radiological Coordinator. The DO and SRC will respond per the procedures in the Duty Officer Manual, Section 4-18. The state will partially or fully activate its EOC as directed by the Administrator or Senior Duty Officer (SDO) based on information supplied by the nuclear power plant and the SRC who are continually assessing the situation and the potential for escalating to a higher ECL.

- Unusual Event – Administrator/SDO and SRC are notified; DO monitors the situation. State Public Information staff may be dispatched to the EOC or Joint Information Center (JIC). For an Unusual Event the EOC is NOT activated unless the SRC specifically recommends it.

- **Alert** – Administrator/SDO, SRC and FEMA V are notified. The State EOC is automatically activated at the ALERT and the Administrator/SDO determines to what level (partial or full). The SRC determines if radiological monitoring teams are to be activated and dispatched to the scene. State Public Information staff may be dispatched to the JIC.
 - Site Area Emergency - The Administrator/SDO, SRC and FEMA V are notified. The EOC is fully activated. Public Information staff is dispatched to the JIC; the Radiological Monitoring Teams are activated and dispatched to the affected county(s).
 - General Emergency - The Administrator/SDO, SRC and FEMA V are notified. The EOC is fully activated. Public Information staff is dispatched to the JIC; the Radiological Monitoring Teams are activated and dispatched to the affected county(s).
6. The WEM Administrator or designee coordinates the state's response to a nuclear power plant incident from the State EOC with other state, federal and local agencies. State EOC activities are outlined in the State EOC Position Manuals.
- If the State EOC is not yet operational and circumstances at the plant require an immediate evacuation of the population in all or part of the EPZ, the sheriff or other designated county official may implement either the utility PAR, or the default PAR (whichever is most conservative) without coordination with the state or other affected county.
7. If adjacent states are affected and it is mutually agreeable, the state may send a liaison to the other affected state's EOC. An SRC liaison may be sent to the affected plant's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).
8. ECL's are determined by plant personnel, transmitted to the WEM Duty Officer or to the State EOC, verified by callback by the SRC and then become the basis for state and local government offsite response. The state reserves the discretion to initiate offsite response, regardless of ECL, based on its independent assessment of data provided by plant authorities, offsite field conditions, meteorological data, and state and local emergency response capabilities. Offsite response decisions and PARs are based on the EAL which is the basis for the ECL declaration. Based on the EAL and off-site conditions, the Officer-in- Charge (OIC), SRC and counties concur on the off-site response or PAR. The response can be all or any combination of response activities for the ECL.

B. Emergency Public Information

1. During an emergency, priority information is released to the public via media advisories and pre-scripted Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages. The following pre-scripted messages are contained in the EAS Message Manual:
- Media Advisories: include "First Notice" of the NPP incident, a "Livestock Advisory," and "School Evacuations".

- EAS messages and Special News Bulletins; these provide instructions to the public about Protective Action Decisions (PADs) and how to implement them.

The appropriate EAS message is broadcast to the public by the counties using their Public Alert and Notification Systems. The information contained in the EAS messages and any additional information needed by the public is disseminated via media releases and media briefings.

2. Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) Procedure:

a. Kewaunee and Point Beach:

1. Upon official notification of the utility PAR, the state agrees to implement the utility PAR unless either of the following occurs:

- The SRC determines that the utility PAR is inconsistent with data provided by the utility or with current meteorological data and can develop an alternate PAR immediately (within 5 minutes). The SRC then recommends the utility PAR or the alternate PAR to the OIC.
- At the time the OIC/Ops is seeking concurrence from the affected counties, one of the counties has extenuating circumstances and wishes to implement a more conservative PAR. Any changes of the SRC recommended PAR will be coordinated by WEM Operations staff.

Note: The initial minimum PAR for the Point Beach and Kewaunee plants is evacuation in all sectors out to 5 miles.

2. Once the PAR is agreed upon by both the state and the affected counties and is approved by the WI Governor's Designee, the OIC acknowledges that the PAR is now a Protective Action Decision (PAD).
3. WEM Operations coordinates with the affected counties to select the appropriate EAS message and set the time to sound the sirens.

The counties send the pre-scripted EAS message and Special News Bulletin to the EAS station(s); the stations broadcast the messages immediately after the sirens are sounded.

4. The same procedure is followed for changes and updates to PARs.

b. Prairie Island:

1. Upon official notification of the utility Protective Action Recommendation (PAR), both states agree to implement the utility PAR unless either of the following occurs:
 - The SRC or Minnesota Planning Assessment Chief (PAC) determine that the utility PAR is inconsistent with data provided by the utility or with current meteorological data and can develop an alternate PAR immediately (within 5 minutes). The SRC and PAC then recommend the utility PAR or the alternate PAR to the OIC and the State of Minnesota's State Incident Manager (SIM) respectively.
 - At the time the OIC or SIM is seeking concurrence from the affected counties, one of the counties has extenuating circumstances and wishes to implement a more conservative PAR. Coordination of any change of the SRC/PAC recommended PAR will be handled by WEM Operations and the State of Minnesota's Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) Operations.
 - **NOTE:** Wind speed less than five (5) miles per hour: Evacuate all areas 5 miles, 360 degrees.
 - Wind speed greater than or equal to five (5) miles per hour: Evacuate all areas two miles, 360 degrees and the five (5) downwind sectors out to five (5) miles.
 2. Once the PAR is agreed upon by both states and the affected counties, and approved by the MN Governor's Authorized Representative and WI Governor's Designee, the SIM and OIC acknowledge that the PAR is now a Protective Action Decision (PAD) and set the time for the sounding of the sirens.
 3. The state of Minnesota will initiate siren coordination and broadcast EAS messages for the area surrounding the 10 mile EPZ on behalf of Dakota and Goodhue Counties in Minnesota and Pierce County, Wisconsin.
3. Joint Information Center (JIC): JIC locations and contact information for NPP events can be found in the telephone list of the State EOP. Public information and JIC operations are detailed in ESF 15 – External Affairs. PIOs and support staff have access to the entire JIC and security is the responsibility of the hosting entity. The state's JIC staffing for a NPP event may include a Lead PIO, Assistant PIO, Emergency Management and Radiological Health Technical Advisors and one or more support staff.

The JIC locations are:

Prairie Island Joint Information Center
The State of Minnesota
Homeland Security and Emergency Management
State Emergency Operations Center
Town Square
444 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN
JIC Suite 223
Media Briefing Room Suite 155

Kewaunee & Point Beach Joint Information Center
3060 Voyager Drive
Green Bay, WI

4. The public will be provided with a public inquiry "hotline" phone number as soon as the JIC is fully operational and should be instructed to use this number for all questions regarding incidents at NPPs. Phone numbers used for public inquiry are pre-established and published in the annual Emergency Planning Calendars and Guides. Identified rumors will be logged and passed onto the appropriate agency for response. Rumors may be addressed through media releases, briefings, or by individual contact. Rumors will not be addressed through EAS broadcasts unless the rumor(s) interferes with protective actions.
5. The state works with the utilities and counties to conduct a coordinated yearly program to acquaint the media with their emergency plans, information concerning radiation, and points of contact for release of public information. The program includes the annual mailing to the media in the form of a media packet which includes the locations of the JIC for that plant; names and contact information for the plant, and county and state PIOs, public inquiry numbers; a description of each organizations duties and responsibilities, and general information about radiation. The packet also includes the yearly emergency planning calendar and visitor brochure which are distributed to residents, businesses, and recreational areas in the EPZ. Additional mailings to local media occur throughout the year as special mailings, inviting the media to participate/observe in regularly exercises or training events.
6. Ingestion Information: The state publishes and distributes information for protecting the public and livestock from ingesting contaminated food, feed and water within a 50-mile radius of each nuclear power plant. This information is included in both the utilities' annual Emergency Planning Information Calendar and in the State Radiological Emergency Information for Wisconsin Farmers, Food Processors and Distributors ingestion brochure for all food producers, processors and distributors in the affecting area. A small number of these brochures are placed with the County Emergency Management Director in each affected county for distribution to county agencies. In the event of an accident, an adequate number of copies for county-wide distribution would be printed using the following procedure:

- a. A camera-ready copy of the ingestion brochure is maintained by WEM. Arrangements have been made for emergency printing of brochures for the affected counties at state printing facilities in Madison. Affected counties will be contacted and asked for the number of brochures they need. The total numbers of brochures to be printed in the first emergency printing are: Byron (3,800), Kewaunee/Point Beach (9,300) and Prairie Island (5,100.)
- b. WEM arranges for delivering copies of the brochure to the EOC in each affected county via the State Patrol or other means. The counties are responsible for distributing brochures to the food producers, processors and distributors in the affected risk and ingestion counties.

C. Radiation Control and Sampling

1. Radiation Control

- a. The Department of Health Services – Radiation Protection Section (WI-DHS-RPS)/State Radiological Coordinator (SRC) will:
 - Direct and coordinate the assessment of the radiological impact of the incident, perform dose assessment calculations and recommend or revise protective actions made to the Governor or designee.
 - Advise county decision makers regarding stay times, turn back values, ingestion of KI and monitoring the exposure of emergency workers.
 - Receive and give periodic status updates, coordinate activities and/or negotiate protective action recommendations with the Forward Operating Center/Mobile Radiological Laboratory, other state agencies (e.g., WEM, DATCP, and DNR), federal agencies, neighboring states, County Radiological Officer and the utility.
 - Identify the need for additional field monitoring, sample collection, and sample analysis resources and establish liaisons with federal response centers. Coordinate requests for federal or other state assistance with WEM.
 - Assist with the public information effort by providing technical information to the JIC, assisting PIOs with resolving incorrect information or rumors, working with WEM to provide technical information to elected officials and developing information regarding long-term response efforts.
- b. The WI-DHS has lead responsibility for monitoring and assessing individuals contaminated with radioactive material, emergency workers, and vehicles that arrive at reception centers. WI-DHS

health monitoring personnel at the reception centers are supplemented by trained local Auxiliary Health Monitors who operate under WI-DHS supervision. WI-DHS has a roster of trained state and local government personnel who serve on state radiological emergency response teams that perform both field and health monitoring. State team members are responsible for supervising health monitoring activities at the reception center. WI-DHS will maintain and calibrate the designated equipment; the county ensures that the appropriate equipment is at the reception center at the time of activation.

- c. The oversight of care and treatment of radioactively contaminated, injured, or exposed emergency workers and the general public is a state responsibility. Under the provisions of Guidance Memorandum MS-1, WI-DHS-RPS has worked with the utilities and counties to identify nearby hospitals to be responsible for this function.
- d. The transportation of radioactively contaminated, injured or exposed emergency workers and the general public is a county responsibility. Under the provisions of Guidance Memorandum MS-1, WI-DHS-RPS has worked with the utilities and counties to identify nearby transportation providers to be responsible for this function.

2. Food, Animal and Plant Services

- a. State government has the primary responsibility for protecting the public from ingesting contaminated food and water resulting from an incident at a NPP. This responsibility is shared by four state agencies:
 - WEM
 - WI-DHS-RPS
 - Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 - Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Other state and federal agencies that may assist include: the Cooperative Extension Service and the State and County Food and Agriculture Councils (FACs), which serve as coordinators for the USDA local-level response. DATCP is also responsible for keeping these agencies informed of the situation status and for coordinating all agencies' resources.

- b. The SRC manages all field monitoring and sampling activities in Wisconsin using staff from RPS, the University of Wisconsin, local health departments and federal sampling teams. Staff from DATCP is used to collect food-related and water samples in areas outside the 10-mile EPZ.
- c. In coordination with local officials, actions to protect the public from the ingestion of radioactively contaminated food or water (e.g., agricultural holds or disposal of contaminated food or animals, shutting down surface water intakes for public water

supply systems, curtailment of hunting or fishing) will be reviewed and determined jointly by WEM, WI-DHS, DATCP and DNR staff in the SEOC. They are implemented through state agency rules by state agency personnel and are announced to the public through the media.

- d. PARs are based on the analysis of sampling conducted at predetermined locations within the 10-mile EPZs. Environmental sampling outside the 10-mile EPZ will be directed at determining the limits of the area of radiological impact (i.e., the "plume") and determining the level of contamination of food and water within and adjacent to the plume area.

NOTE: The state has maps for use describing the EPZ and IPZ for each plant, in addition to evacuation routes, reception and congregate care centers, traffic control points and radiological sampling points. The maps are stored in the EOC and the SRC work area. They are also available on CD (located in the back of the plan binder) and can be printed as needed.

- e. DATCP maintains up-to-date computer records of food producers, processors, and distributors within the IPZs of all NPPs affecting Wisconsin. DATCP is responsible for developing procedures to utilize this information system to inform affected food producers, processors and distributors about protective action recommendations and required post-incident response actions. Maps for recording information on the status of the emergency and for monitoring key land-use and other ingestion-related data are developed and maintained by county agricultural or extension agents and the USDA office located in Wisconsin. During an incident, State EOC receives data from WI-DHS-RPS field teams and develops maps tracking dose rates in the affected areas, which DATCP may use to determine the impact on food producers and processors. FRMAC also assists the State in developing these maps.

D. Request for Federal Assistance

1. Local resources will provide the primary response for incidents within their jurisdiction. The state provides additional resources upon local request, to include requesting federal assistance resources. The Governor of Wisconsin or designee is authorized to request federal assistance in the event of a nuclear power plant incident. When requesting federal resources, the state will identify the type and quantity of resources needed from federal agencies.
2. Coordination with the federal government for the direction of offsite emergency response is secured under the provisions of the appropriate federal plans {e.g., National Response Framework (NRF) and the Nuclear /Radiological Incident Annex} The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for NPP incidents. Primary coordination occurs through WEM and the NRC for radiological issues, FEMA for non-radiological issues and Department of Energy (DOE) for monitoring and assessment issues. Communications with federal

agencies occurs with "home office" staff and with field locations when they are established. WEM is also kept informed of contacts regarding the incident between state agencies and their federal agency counterparts through EOC briefings and shared event logs.

3. At a Site Area Emergency ECL, the OIC or SRC will advise the LFA or DOE to alert the Region 5 RAP Team and the FRMAC (including the Advisory Team) of the incident. If the incident escalates and the OIC and SRC determine they and other Federal agencies and assets are necessary, they will request them from the LFA or DOE.
4. The RAP team is expected to arrive at the scene 4-8 hours from the time they are notified. The Consequence Management Home Team (FRMAC support) is available via phone and computer to provide support until the first Consequence Management Response Team arrives and becomes operational.

The state has a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with Austin-Straubel Airport (Green Bay) and Brown County (for the Kewaunee and Point Beach NPPs); to provide landing capability, operations and storage space, lodging, facilities and logistics support for the various Federal assets and personnel requested.

The State of Minnesota maintains LOAs with the Minneapolis airport and Minnesota counties for the Prairie Island NGP.

Recovery

E. State Recovery Task Force

The State Recovery Task Force will consist of the Administrator (or designee) of WEM and representatives from the following agencies/organizations as needed:

- WI-DHS – Divisions of Public Health, Disability and Elderly Services, and Health Care Financing;
- WI Department of Children & Families
- WIDOT – Divisions of Transportation System Development and State Patrol
- DNR – Divisions of Enforcement, Environmental Quality & Resource Management
- DATCP – Divisions of Food, Animal Health and Agricultural Resource Management
- DMA – The Adjutant General
- PSC Chairperson
- American Red Cross Director of Disaster Services
- Other state agencies as deemed appropriate.

The task force will also include appropriate representation from the risk and ingestion counties, the utility and affected adjacent states. Federal representation should include liaisons from the Federal Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health and may include some or all of the agencies identified in the NRF and the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.

1. State Recovery operations are a natural extension of the Governor's responsibilities as delegated to WEM under Chapter 323 Wis. Stats. When the Administrator determines that the response phase has been completed, the Administrator, after consultation with other federal, state and county officials and agencies, coordinates with the Governor to transition from the response phase to the recovery phase. The transition time is announced to all responders at the federal, state, county levels and that a State Recovery Task Force has been established. The Task Force will manage the recovery efforts for offsite areas affected by an incident at a NPP. The WEM Administrator, acting on behalf of the governor, will create and chair the State Recovery Task Force, identifying which agencies and organizations will compose it. The Task Force will guide recovery efforts in those areas affected by the incident at the NPP and shall create a recovery plan to address responsibilities including, but not limited to:
 - a. Developing a long-term radiological monitoring and assessment plan.
 - b. Developing a plan for the decontamination and restoration activities of both ingestion areas and restricted zones as closely as possible to their pre-incident condition.
 - c. Determining priorities for and scheduling restoration activities.
 - d. Determining which agencies and organizations can provide the personnel, equipment and resources necessary to complete restoration activities and securing this assistance.
 - e. Determining which areas must remain restricted on a long-term or permanent basis due to radiological or economic considerations.
 - f. Arranging for services to the evacuated population.
 - g. Assisting evacuated individuals, business and industries with return and/or resettlement activities.
 - h. Creating a process for identifying losses caused by or resulting from the incident and for negotiating reimbursement of those losses from the utility and its insurers (e.g., American Nuclear Insurers.)
 - i. Provide continuing public information about recovery actions, activities and timetables through the media.

F. EXERCISE CYCLE/EXERCISE PARTICIPATION LEVELS

1. STATE EXERCISE FREQUENCY

Exercises and drills are conducted, based on simulated incidents at nuclear power plants, to test and evaluate State and local offsite radiological emergency response capabilities and to develop and maintain key skills in emergency responders.

WEM conducts required exercises with three nuclear plants, which have all or part of their plume and/or ingestion exposure pathway EPZs in Wisconsin. These are Kewaunee, Point Beach, and Prairie Island (plume and ingestion).

Each exercise cycle covers a period of six years. Counties are required to fully participate in all exercises. The State will fully participate in exercises (this includes all affected State agencies), but may partially participate if state objectives were successfully demonstrated in an exercise with the same counties during the exercise cycle. It is Wisconsin's policy to fully staff the EOC with state agency liaisons, but not conduct field operations for partial participation exercises.

GM PR-1 requires that states exercise at least biennially with each of their "plume EPZ" nuclear power plants. The State of Wisconsin has a policy of exercising with the Point Beach and Prairie Island NPPs in even-numbered years and with the Kewaunee Power Station in odd-numbered years. GM PR-1 further requires that a state fully participate in an exercise with each of its "plume EPZ" nuclear power plants at least once during the six-year-cycle.

Each state and "risk" county must demonstrate the ability to carry out emergency response functions (i.e., activate EOCs, mobilize staff that report to the EOCs, establish communications linkages and complete notifications).

Exercises are scheduled six years into the future. Dates for exercises are negotiated and finalized for all of FEMA Region V states at a regional exercise scheduling conference held each year.

2. COUNTY EXERCISE FREQUENCY

GM PR-1 requires that each "risk" county fully participate, at least biennially, in an exercise with its respective nuclear power plant (or plants). Pierce county follows this schedule. Since both Kewaunee and Manitowoc counties fall within the 10-mile EPZs of both the Kewaunee and Point Beach NPPs, and since those NPPs exercise in alternate years, these two counties have agreed to fully exercise on an annual basis.

3. EXERCISE PLANNING

a. Exercise Objectives

State, county and utility planners at a pre-exercise planning meeting (or meetings) jointly agree upon exercise objectives. Exercise objectives are reviewed with the FEMA regional office and then discussed at an Extent of Play meeting which is held at least 100 days prior to the exercise date. The Extent of Play describes the logistics to demonstrate criteria, any special circumstances for demonstrating the objectives, and any deviation from current plans and procedures. This meeting is attended by representatives from FEMA, WEM, WI-DHS-RPS, the counties and the utility.

b. Exercise Scenarios

Exercise scenarios shall simulate an emergency at a nuclear power plant that results in an offsite radiological release which will require the mobilization of sufficient state and county resources to verify the effectiveness of the emergency response plans and response capability of these agencies/organizations. Onsite scenarios are developed jointly by the utility and the State to meet the exercise objectives identified in the pre-exercise meeting and which have been approved by FEMA. Offsite scenarios are then developed by the State, based on the onsite scenario. The state will provide to FEMA a separate timeline for the utility activities in the exercise and one for the ORO response activities; the State will also develop a timeline integrating the utility and ORO timelines. The timelines will be provided to FEMA for review and approval, at least 60 days in advance of the exercise date. Scenarios will be varied from year-to-year to ensure that all major elements of plans and preparedness are tested within a six-year period.

Exercise scenarios are to have only very limited exposure, prior to the exercise, to ensure the spontaneity of State and county response. The scenarios are to be developed in response to a time schedule of real and simulated events initiated at the NPP and will provide a narrative summary which may include such events and simulated casualties, offsite fire department assistance, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, deployment of radiological monitoring teams, simulation of road blocks along evacuation routes, test evacuations, opening of reception and congregate care centers, radiation monitoring of evacuees, and public information activities.

4. STATE OBSERVATION/ASSESSMENT OF EXERCISES

WEM personnel and personnel from other state agencies, other states, volunteer organizations and the private sector will at various times request an opportunity to observe the exercise, visiting various field locations, and, during off-shift periods, also observe operations in the State EOC. WEM Regional Directors, serving as liaisons at the county EOCs will also observe local response activities. Observers will be provided at a minimum, the exercise timeline for all activities, exercise staffing list, and the Extent of Play.

At the end of the exercise, observers will be asked to participate in a critique of the response organizations operations during the exercise and can suggest changes to procedures to improve response operations. An exercise controller will note all comments, and include them as part of the complete exercise critique package. If needed, debriefing sessions will be held following the exercise to discuss both successes and functional areas in need of improvement.

5. FEDERAL EVALUATION/CRITIQUE OF EXERCISES

Federal officials will observe each exercise and will comment on the effectiveness of State and county response at a post-exercise critique. Problems with state and county performance are categorized as: (1) deficiencies (e.g., those which directly affect the capability to protect the health and safety of the public in the vicinity of the NPP) or (2) areas requiring corrective action (ARCA) (those not putting public health and safety at risk, but which must be corrected during or before the next scheduled biennial exercise).

6. RESPONSE TO THE FEDERAL EVALUATION

Within 30 days following the exercise, FEMA will send a formal exercise report to the State, which includes the above evaluation. State REP staff will share the report with affected State agencies and the county or counties and request those agencies to respond with a schedule of corrective actions. State staff will then develop an appropriate response to the FEMA Region V office. This response will indicate plans for and timing of proposed corrective actions, including changes in State and county emergency response plans and exercise procedures. WEM REP staff will monitor State and county progress in implementing these actions.

7. STATE EXERCISE ASSISTANCE

WEM REP staff will work with State agencies and the affected county (or counties), to assist in preparations for the exercise. Exercise preparation may include, but not be limited to briefings of State and county personnel and table-top practice exercises.

Federal observers will be briefed prior to each exercise, regarding any recent changes in State or county plans and any special features or specific locations of exercise activities.

8. COMMUNICATIONS DRILLS

Communications between the nuclear facility and State and county EOCs are tested annually (or more frequently), through the use of communications drills; and monthly through recorded communications tests.

9. OTHER DRILLS AND TRAINING EVENTS

NUREG-0654 and GM MS-1 direct that annual drills be conducted with at least one hospital and transportation provider in the vicinity of each NPP. In Wisconsin, these drills are sometimes conducted in conjunction with the NPP exercises and are separately conducted at other times. In response to NUREG-0654, radiological monitoring and health physics drills are also jointly conducted in conjunction with NPP exercises. These drills include collection and analysis of all types of sample media and provisions for communications and record keeping. State and county personnel will participate. Additional training in the collection and evaluation of samples, and response to and analysis of simulated elevated airborne and liquid samples, as well as direct radiation measurements in the environment will be conducted by the WI-DHS Radiation Protection Section, at annual training events for State and local personnel. These sessions will be

conducted at various locations throughout the State in proximity to the NPPs and will include familiarizing the participants with established locations of offsite field monitoring points.

G. RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TRAINING

Emergency management training for local government officials is provided by WEM through its training program and through FEMA resident and non-resident training courses. Specific training is provided to the "risk" counties through pre-exercise briefings; "table-top" practice exercises and the annual radiological emergency response exercises and drills.

"In-house" training for accident assessment is provided by the Radiation Protection Section, who conducts an annual two-day radiological field-monitoring seminar to train State response teams. Police, security and fire-fighting personnel receive training from the utilities and are tested with simulated emergencies during their participation in nuclear power plant exercises.

First aid, rescue, and support service personnel are tested in drills and exercises conducted jointly by the utilities and affected local governments. Medical support personnel are tested in annual exercises conducted between the utilities and local hospitals designated to receive, decontaminate and treat radiation-exposed personnel.

Individuals responsible for transmission of emergency information and instructions are trained during the simulated emergency situations in nuclear plant drills and exercises. In addition, WEM sponsors training courses in the operation and use of the Emergency Alert System and responsibilities of local Public Information Officers.

H. SUPPORTING PLANS/IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

The planning documents which support the WI ERP are:

Supporting Plans

1. Wisconsin Emergency Management
 - a. WEM Duty Officer Manual.
2. Department of Health Services.
 - a. Administrative Directive 38, Assignment of Emergency Human Services (EHS) Responsibility to Division and Department Personnel.
 - b. WI-DHS Radiation Protection Section, Radiological Incident Response Plan
3. Division of Highways (DOT)
 - a. The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness Emergency Stand-by Order: Establishment of Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan (EHTR).
 - b. The Federal Highway Administration Program Manual (6-101).
4. Department of Natural Resources
5. Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 - a. Computer lists of milk and other food producers, processors, and distributors, by county.
6. Department of Military Affairs

- b. Wisconsin National Guard, Vol. II, OPLAN BADGER Military Support to Civil Authorities.
 - c. HQDA Operation Plan GARDEN PLOT.
 - d. NGR 500-1 Military Support to Civil Authorities.
 - e. WI Code of Military Justice (WCMJ).
 - f. Vol. I Wisconsin Defense and Emergency Plan (WI DEP).
- 7. Public Service Commission
 - Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapters PSC 104 (Recording and Reporting Utility Accidents) and PSC 115 (Radiological Emergency Preparedness Expenses).
- 8. American Red Cross
- 9. Federal Agencies
 - a. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
 - b. National Response Framework
 - c. Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

V. ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 – Map - Nuclear Power Plants Affecting Wisconsin {Note: Detailed maps (e.g., EPZ, traffic control points, and evacuation routes) are kept in the State EOC and JIC.}
- Attachment 2 – Sample Proclamation
- Attachment 3 - List of maps available for Nuclear Power Plants affecting Wisconsin
- Attachment 4 – Joint Information Center

ATTACHMENT 1

**NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
AFFECTING WISCONSIN**

ATTACHMENT 2

EXECUTIVE ORDER # _____

Relating to a Proclamation Declaring a State of Emergency in Response to a
Radiological Disaster

WHEREAS, a radiological disaster caused by an accident at the
_____ has affected the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, such a radiological disaster creates emergencies of concern to the
State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the counties of _____ have been affected as a
result of the radiological disaster on _____.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Scott Walker, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, by the
authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, and specifically by
Sections 321.39(1)(a) and Chapter 323.10. of the Wisconsin Statutes, do hereby:

1. Proclaim that a State of Emergency exists throughout the State of Wisconsin;
and
2. Designate the WEM Administrator as the State Coordinating Officer to
coordinate all state agencies of the State of Wisconsin to assist in the
response and recovery efforts to this situation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the Great
seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.
Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison
this ____ day of _____ in the year
_____.

SCOTT WALKER
Governor

By the Governor:

DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE
Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE ORDER # _____

Relating to a Proclamation Declaring a State of Emergency in Response
to a Radiological Disaster

WHEREAS, a radiological disaster caused by an accident at
_____ has affected the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, such a radiological disaster creates emergencies of concern to the
State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the counties of _____ have been
affected as a result of the radiological disaster on _____.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Scott Walker, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, by the
authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, and specifically by
Sections 321.39(1)(a) and 323.10. of the Wisconsin Statutes, do hereby:

1. Proclaim that a State of Emergency exists throughout the State of
Wisconsin; and
2. Designate the WEM Administrator as the State Coordinating Officer to
coordinate all state agencies of the State of Wisconsin to assist the in the
response and recovery efforts to this situation; and
3. Call to state active duty such elements of the Wisconsin National Guard as
the Adjutant General deems necessary to assist civil authorities for purposes
of assisting in response and recovery efforts as well as providing security and
other essential services; and
4. Authorize the Adjutant General to utilize personnel called to state active duty
pursuant to this order in emergency status.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the Great
seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.
Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison
this ____ day of _____ in the
year _____.

SCOTT WALKER
Governor

By the Governor:

DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE
Secretary of State

ATTACHMENT 3

MAPS

List of maps available for Nuclear Power Plants affecting Wisconsin

Kewaunee Power Station and Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant

Congregate Care and Reception Centers
Population Distribution
Traffic Control Points
Radiological Sampling Points
50 Mile Ingestion Planning Zone

Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Power Station

Base Map
Radiological Sampling/Monitoring Points
Traffic Control Points
Evacuation Routes
50 Mile Ingestion Planning Zone
Siren Locations

ATTACHMENT 4

Joint Information Center (JIC)

Purpose

This attachment provides guidance to individuals staffing a Joint Information Center specifically for an event at one of the nuclear power plants. The term "utility" will refer to one of the three nuclear plants for which Wisconsin is required to plan. It does not refer to any other nuclear power plant or facility outside of Wisconsin's planning jurisdiction.

The intent of forming a JIC is to provide the media and the public with a single location from which to gain timely and accurate information about a particular event. The staffing of the JIC will be comprised of representatives from the affected utility, the State of Wisconsin, and Counties within ten miles of the affected plant. Additional representation at the JIC may consist of various Federal agencies or municipal governments directly impacted by the event.

Information compiled by the agencies participating in the JIC is shared prior to media briefings. To ensure that accurate information is being given to the public and news media, rumors and trends are monitored from a variety of sources. These sources include calls received by the telephone hotline operators, news broadcasts, social media and information received from the SEOC and County EOC(s). Trends and rumors are addressed in press releases or at media briefings.

Location

There are two JICs for which the State of Wisconsin will staff in the event of a nuclear power plant incident. Procedures specific to each location appear separately within this document.

For events at **Kewaunee Power Station (KPS)** or **NextEra Energy Point Beach Nuclear Plant (PBNP)**:
3060 Voyager Dr.
Green Bay, WI 54311-8304

For events at **Prairie Island Nuclear Plant (PINGP)**:
State of Minnesota, Homeland Security and Emergency Management
444 Cedar St., Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101

Policies

A. Activation

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the JIC are activated when a utility declares an "Alert" Emergency Classification Level (ECL) or a higher classification. For a "Notification of Unusual Event" (NUE) or a non-classifiable event, the EOC may be activated at the discretion of the WEM Administrator, Senior Duty Officer, or upon recommendation by the State Radiological Coordinator (SRC). Generally a JIC is not activated at a NUE.

As both JICs are a considerable distance from the SEOC, Public Information Officers (PIOs) representing the State of Wisconsin may be dispatched from other State Departments that have regional offices located near the JICs. These PIOs will represent the State of Wisconsin, to include Wisconsin Emergency Management.

Prior to JIC activation, or arrival of State representatives to the JIC, the lead PIO from WEM may issue press releases from the SEOC. Copies of any media releases issued prior to the JIC being staffed will be provided to other agencies at the JIC.

B. Procedures

The SEOC is staffed by the lead PIO and one or more assistant PIOs, who generate press releases. Once written, press releases are approved by the Officer in Charge (OIC), who directs the activities in the EOC. Upon approval, the press release is sent to state PIOs at the JIC for release to the media. Methods of conveyance of the press release (to the JIC) may be in the form of a fax, e-mail, or posting the document on a secured website (such as Esponder). To facilitate rapid media notification, some press releases may be pre-scripted, and released from the SEOC prior to JIC activation or arrival of State representatives. Detailed procedural checklists appear separately within a position binder that travels with the State of Wisconsin staff upon deployment to a JIC.

All members of the SEOC, JIC, telephone hotline, reception center, and shelter facilities have the responsibility for noting rumors or trends. Upon recognition of a rumor or a trend, the issue should be brought to the attention of the Lead Spokesperson at the JIC and the lead PIO at the SEOC. Action will be taken to address the rumor or trend through a media briefing, press release or information provided to the hotline operators.

C. Roles and Responsibilities

The State of Wisconsin will have a delegation to fulfill duties at the JIC. The roles of each position are described below. Depending upon the level of staffing, state representatives may assume one or more of these roles.

It is recognized that each JIC is owned and managed by entities other than the State, and that the operational activities of each may be slightly different. Regardless of location, the roles and responsibilities of staff from the State of Wisconsin will remain consistent. The positions described below reflect only the duties of State JIC staff.

Lead Spokesperson

This position serves as the overall coordinator/supervisor for State of Wisconsin staff located at the JIC. Contact will be maintained with the SEOC PIO throughout the duration of the activation. S/he will coordinate messages with the utility, Federal government, local government and adjacent states (if applicable) to emphasize joint agency decision-making. This individual will represent the State at media briefings held at the JIC.

Assistant JIC PIO

This position will assist the Lead Spokesperson in carrying out his/her duties at the JIC. S/he will assist in maintaining contact with the PIOs at the SEOC and with the County PIOs at the JIC and media monitoring. There may be more than one assistant PIO serving at the JIC. Upon delegation by the Lead Spokesperson, s/he may be asked to represent the State at media briefings.

Wisconsin Emergency Management Technical Advisor

This position assists the Lead Spokesperson and assistant JIC PIOs by providing technical information on the WERP, as well as general emergency management practices, procedures, and laws within the State of Wisconsin. S/he may also be called upon to assist with various administrative tasks if necessary.

Radiological Technical Advisor

This position assists the lead and assistant JIC PIOs by serving as a technical expert for public health matters as they relate to radiation exposure. S/he should have a working knowledge of the Wisconsin Department of Health's Radiological Incident Response Plan. This position also maintains contact with staff in the State Radiological Coordinator (SRC) room throughout the duration of the event to obtain information on dose assessment, field monitoring, health monitoring and decontamination activities. This individual may participate in news conferences at the request of the lead Spokesperson to address media questions of a technical nature.

Administrative Support (working under various titles)

This position performs a variety of functions to assist the PIOs and technical advisors in carrying out their tasks. There may be various sub-categories of administrative support to include: media line operator, Esponder support, and administrative assistant. Job duties may include clerical work, maintaining contact with the State EOC, ensuring distribution of state and county press releases, or monitoring and contributing to the Esponder event site.

Joint Information Center Policies and Procedures Specific to: Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant (PINPG)

Operational Concept

Operations and procedures specific to events at the PINPG are defined below. Position descriptions defined earlier in this document are in effect unless specifically noted.

The JIC for events at PINPG will be located at:

State of Minnesota
Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM)
444 Cedar St., Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101

HSEM is responsible for activation and maintenance of the JIC. Adequate work space, internet connectivity (wireless and wired) and landline telephones will be provided to staff from the State of Wisconsin. The State of Wisconsin will supply its PIOs and support staff with laptops, cell phones, reference material and stand-alone printers (if desired).

A public hotline center, also managed by HSEM, is located in close proximity to the JIC. To assist in the response, the State of Wisconsin will provide a minimum of two telephone hotline operators, and provide information for all operators that briefly describe plans and procedures that are specific to Wisconsin.

Roles and Responsibilities

In order to facilitate an efficient JIC and telephone hotline, the State of Minnesota provides training to all staff, including Wisconsin PIOs, support staff and hotline operators. Attendance at the biennial training (even years) by State of Wisconsin JIC personnel is mandatory.

The State of Minnesota's JIC Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the JIC facilities. Minnesota's Lead PIO is responsible for organizing JIC team meetings, which includes participation from the State of Wisconsin PIOs. Direction and decision making regarding JIC operations are the responsibility of the JIC Management Committee. Membership of the committee includes "adjacent states involved in the disaster," as defined in the State of Minnesota's plan. Spokespersons participating in the Minnesota JIC are expected to speak on behalf of the agency they represent and to confine their remarks to the specific actions being taken by that agency.

The Wisconsin Lead PIO at the JIC is responsible for the overall coordination and efforts by the State of Wisconsin staff at the Minnesota JIC, which includes arranging for 24-hour PIO coverage of the event. S/he will represent Wisconsin at the JIC management meetings. Upon awareness of rumors or trends, s/he will work with the Minnesota Lead PIO and the Minnesota Assistant Operations Chief to ensure that rumor and trends are properly evaluated and resolved. The WEM Technical Advisor may be utilized by the State of Minnesota's Operations Chief for the purposes of tracking down information specific to Wisconsin. Detailed procedural checklists for each Wisconsin JIC staff member appear separately within a position binder that travels with the staff upon deployment to a JIC.

Joint Information Center Policies and Procedures Specific to: Kewaunee Power Station (KPS)

Operational Concept

Operations and procedures specific to events at KPS are defined below. Position descriptions defined earlier in this document are in effect unless specifically noted.

The JIC for events at **Kewaunee Power Station** will be located at:

3060 Voyager Dr.
Green Bay, WI 54311-8304

Employees from KPS are responsible for activating the JIC. KPS will be responsible for providing the other participating federal, state and local agencies with adequate work space, equipment, and communications capabilities to meet their needs.

KPS provides the staffing and facilities for a public hotline, currently operated out of the Dominion Customer Service Center in Richmond, VA. The State of Wisconsin will provide information to a Utility Liaison to share with hotline operators which describe plans and procedures that are specific to Wisconsin.

Roles and Responsibilities

Direction and decision making regarding JIC operations are the responsibility of the JIC Management Committee. The committee will be a small group consisting of one representative from each of the following agencies: the State of Wisconsin, KPS, Kewaunee and Manitowoc County and the federal government (likely to be represented by the NRC and FEMA.) The committee may expand its membership if a majority of the participating agencies agree.

The JIC Management Committee will:

- Schedule media and pre-conference briefings
- Determine briefing agendas and sequence of agenda items
- Designate a moderator for each briefing (or electing a permanent moderator)
- Identify any technical or subject-matter expert personnel who will participate in the briefing

The State of Wisconsin will provide an administrative support position to answer the Media Hotline. This is a number designated for the media to contact, separate from the public hotline. Media calls of a generic nature will be answered by the operator, with messages taken for calls that are specific to an agency or of a technical nature.

Utility staff is responsible for liaison with the Public Inquiry Hotline. Rumors or trends identified by hotline staff are passed on to the Utility Assistant Telephone Response Director, who then passes them to the State and County PIOs in the JIC. Any resolution of trends or rumors by State and County PIOs are covered at media briefings, passed on to the appropriate EOC and shared with the Utility Assistant Telephone Response Director, to be passed on to the hotline operators.

Sequence of Events

Once media has arrived at the JIC, the first media briefing will be held. Due to proximity, utility personnel will likely arrive before government personnel, and therefore the Lead PIO at the SEOC will issue an initial notice (aka "First Advisory") to the media of the event. This notice will be shared with all agencies represented at the JIC.

Once the JIC is fully staffed, and prior to the media briefing, the Pre-conference briefing is held to determine the issues that spokespersons will address at the next media briefing. The agenda and order of presentation for the media briefing should be established at this time.

During the media briefing a moderator will introduce the presenters and establish a format. Each presenter should speak for his/her allotted time, with the most crucial information being presented first (i.e. any protective actions). Media briefings should be held once an hour, unless conditions warrant a more frequent interval.

Utility personnel are responsible for setting up media monitoring facilities. Various media will be monitored, to include local and national television, radio, as well as social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.). Upon recognizing inaccurate or incomplete information in the media, monitoring personnel should notify the JIC Management Committee so that steps may be taken to address the issues at the next media briefing.

Joint Information Center Policies and Procedures Specific to: NextEra Energy Point Beach (PBNP)

Operational Concept

Operations and procedures specific to events at PBNP are defined below. Position descriptions defined earlier in this document are in effect unless specifically noted.

The JIC for events at **Point Beach Nuclear Plant** will be located at:

3060 Voyager Dr.
Green Bay, WI 54311-8304

Employees from PBNP are responsible for activating the JIC. PBNP will be responsible for providing the other participating federal, state and local agencies with adequate work space, equipment, and communications capabilities to meet their needs.

PBNP also provides the staffing and facilities for a public hotline. The State of Wisconsin will provide information to operators which describe plans and procedures that are specific to Wisconsin.

Roles and Responsibilities

Direction and decision making regarding JIC operations are the responsibility of the JIC Management Committee. The committee will be a small group consisting of one representative from each of the following agencies: the State of Wisconsin, PBNP, Kewaunee and Manitowoc County and the federal government (likely to be represented by the NRC and FEMA.) The committee may expand its membership if a majority of the participating agencies agree.

The JIC Management Committee will:

- Schedule media and pre-conference briefings
- Determine briefing agendas and sequence of agenda items
- Designate a moderator for each briefing (or electing a permanent moderator)
- Identify any technical or subject-matter expert personnel who will participate in the briefing

The State of Wisconsin will provide an administrative support position to answer the Media Hotline. This is a number designated for the media to contact, separate from the public hotline. Media calls of a generic nature will be answered by the operator, with messages taken for calls that are specific to an agency or of a technical nature.

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